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ANNUAL PLANNING INFORMATION

FOR THE

STATE OF WISCONSIN

1981

prepared by the DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY, LABOR AND HUMAN RELATIONS,
JOB SERVICE DIVISION
in cooperation with the
EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION
OF THE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Wisconsin Department of
DILHR
Industry, Labor and Human Relations

JOB SERVICE WISCONSIN

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HIGHLIGHTS

Wisconsin's labor force grew at amazing rates during the 1970's. Such growth occurred because the 1950's baby-boom population reached working age and because women of all ages dramatically increased their participation in the labor force.

Population growth and shifts to non-urban areas prevail in the state. Those movements are possible, at least in part, because of Wisconsin's diverse economy.

While racial and ethnic minority populations have grown, their proportion to the population as a whole remains about the same.

Recovery from the 1980 economic recession is slow. Long-term unemployment and economic hardship persist for many.

DESCRIPTION OF THE STATE

In the north-central section of the United States with its harsh extremes of sub-zero winters and hot, humid summers, is Wisconsin. There is, however, a natural attractiveness in the state's northern forests, its rolling prairie lands, its 7,000 inland lakes. Lake Superior touches its north; and Lake Michigan sprawls beside the state's eastern edge. Most of the western boundary is formed by the St. Croix and Mississippi Rivers. Bordering states include populous Illinois to the south, Iowa and Minnesota in the west, and the upper peninsula of Michigan in the north-east.

Wisconsin is 26th in size among the 50 states; it is home for a little over 2 percent of the country's population; the state's mix of agriculture and industry reflects the nation as a whole. Wisconsin's real strength is not its averageness, but its people. The state's history of progressive reform at the workplace results in a skilled and productive labor force.

The preliminary results of the 1980 Decennial Census shows a population of 4,689,055, an increase of 271,234 or 6.14 percent over 1970. Migration from the "snow belt to sun belt"? There was probably some. Net migration was negative (out of the state); but the net was small, about 7,000. Thus, in-migration almost matched out-migration, and natural increase of population, births minus deaths, was the greatest component of total population gain. Though population growth in the decade of the 70's was only sixty percent of the growth of the 60's, the trend to fewer children per family is a major factor.

Wisconsinites left the cities for the rural areas during the seventies. Many of the northern and western counties, which previously suffered population losses, made significant gains. Of the 28 over-twenty-thousand-resident municipalities, 17 lost population. Three others had only marginal increases. Yet, only four counties show a population decrease. People moved out of cities, but not too far. That trend may change as the cost of transportation to work increases. Other people moved from cities and urban counties, but their loss was masked by natural gains in the population - births minus deaths.

Manufacturing -- especially heavy manufacturing -- comprises a very important part of Wisconsin's economy, employing more than a half million people. Wisconsin products are sold throughout the United States and much of the world. Wisconsin is strong in machinery, electrical equipment, motor vehicles, castings and forgings, metal stampings, food processing, millwork, veneer, paper and paper products, plywood, leather products, and fabricated metals. The emphasis is on hard goods: 65 percent of the people in manufacturing produce "durables." Among Wisconsin's well-known products are automobiles, trucks, outboard motors, farm tractors, electric generators, paper, shoes, beer, malted milk, flashlights, overalls, snowmobiles and all varieties of boats.

Wisconsin, America's leading dairy state, ranks first in milk cows, milk produced, sweetened condensed milk and malted milk powder, and American, Muenster, Brick, Limburger, Italian and Blue Mold cheese, and ranks second in Swiss cheese and butter production. It ranks first or second in production of peas, corn, beets, and cabbage for kraut, and is a leading truck farming state.

Some 93,000 farms occupy 18.6 million acres, about half the state area; thus, the average farm consists of 200 acres. Wisconsin also has over 15 million acres of commercial woods, in which the yearly growth exceeds the amount of timber cut. Much is used for paper-making pulp and some for construction lumber.

POPULATION TRENDS

Wisconsin's total population grew during the 1970's decade, but not as fast as the nation as a whole. While the nation as a whole grew 11.5 percent, in ten years, Wisconsin grew 6.1 percent. Total growth for the state amounted to over a quarter of a million (271,234 people) and is projected to grow by another 80,000 by 1982.

Wisconsin's 1980 population of 4,689,055 is 2.07 percent of the nation's population. That's down from 2.17 percent in 1970; that's the result of a changing migration pattern. During the second half of the decade, Wisconsin failed to attract residents in proportion to national population growth. Actual migration from the state, however, was only slightly more than in-migration.

Net natural gain of population, birth minus deaths, is what caused the states population growth. Births will continue to be an important factor in the 1980 decade. Because the mid-50's baby boom population has reached adulthood, though the average family size decreased, the total number of child-bearing-age women has grown.

Although Wisconsin's total population is one-fiftieth of the nation's, racial minorities compose a segment of the state's residents that is atypical of the country. In 1980, racial minorities account for 16.8 percent of national population. Minorities are only 4.0 percent of Wisconsin's 1980 population. That's up, however, from the state's 1970 minority population of 3.5 percent. The share of working age population, 16 years old and over, increased. The mid-1950's baby-boom population segment has entered the labor force, and though 16 and over age population will still grow in proportion to total population, it will grow at lower rates - at least in the near future. Significant increases in the size of the labor force will have to result not from growth of the working age population, as was the case in the last ten years, but rather will grow because of increased labor force participation rates of people already of working age.

WISCONSIN POPULATION
by Race and Sex
(thous.)

	1970		1980		1982 proj.	
White						
Male	2089.6	(47.3%)	2210.4	(47.1%)	2248.1	(47.1%)
Female	2173.6	(49.2%)	2289.7	(48.8%)	2328.7	(48.8%)
Black						
Male	61.8	(1.4%)	74.6	(1.6%)	75.8	(1.6%)
Female	66.3	(1.5%)	81.6	(1.7%)	83.0	(1.7%)
Other						
Male	13.3	(0.3%)	15.9	(0.3%)	16.2	(0.3%)
Female	13.3	(0.3%)	16.9	(0.4%)	17.2	(0.4%)
Total						
Male	2164.7	(49.0%)	2300.9	(49.1%)	2340.1	(49.1%)
Female	2253.1	(51.0%)	2388.1	(50.9%)	2428.8	(50.9%)

Male and female breakouts are derived using Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory ratios. The 1982 projection applies Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory 1980 to 1982 percent growth to 1980 Census population.

AGE 16 AND OVER POPULATION AS PERCENT OF TOTAL
Within Race and Sex Groupings

	1970	1975	Percentage Point Change 1970-1975	1982 Projection	Percentage Point Change 1975-1982
White					
Male	67.0%	71.1%	+4.1	74.8%	+3.7
Female	69.7%	73.4%	+3.7	76.8%	+3.4
Black					
Male	55.0%	60.0%	+5.0	63.2%	+3.2
Female	57.6%	62.8%	+5.2	66.3%	+3.5
Other					
Male	59.7%	64.0%	+4.3	66.7%	+2.7
Female	62.9%	66.5%	+3.6	69.5%	+3.0
Total					
Male	66.6%	70.7%	+4.1	74.3%	+3.6
Female	69.3%	73.1%	+3.8	76.3%	+3.2

Derived from Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory tables.

WISCONSIN STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
(SMSA's)

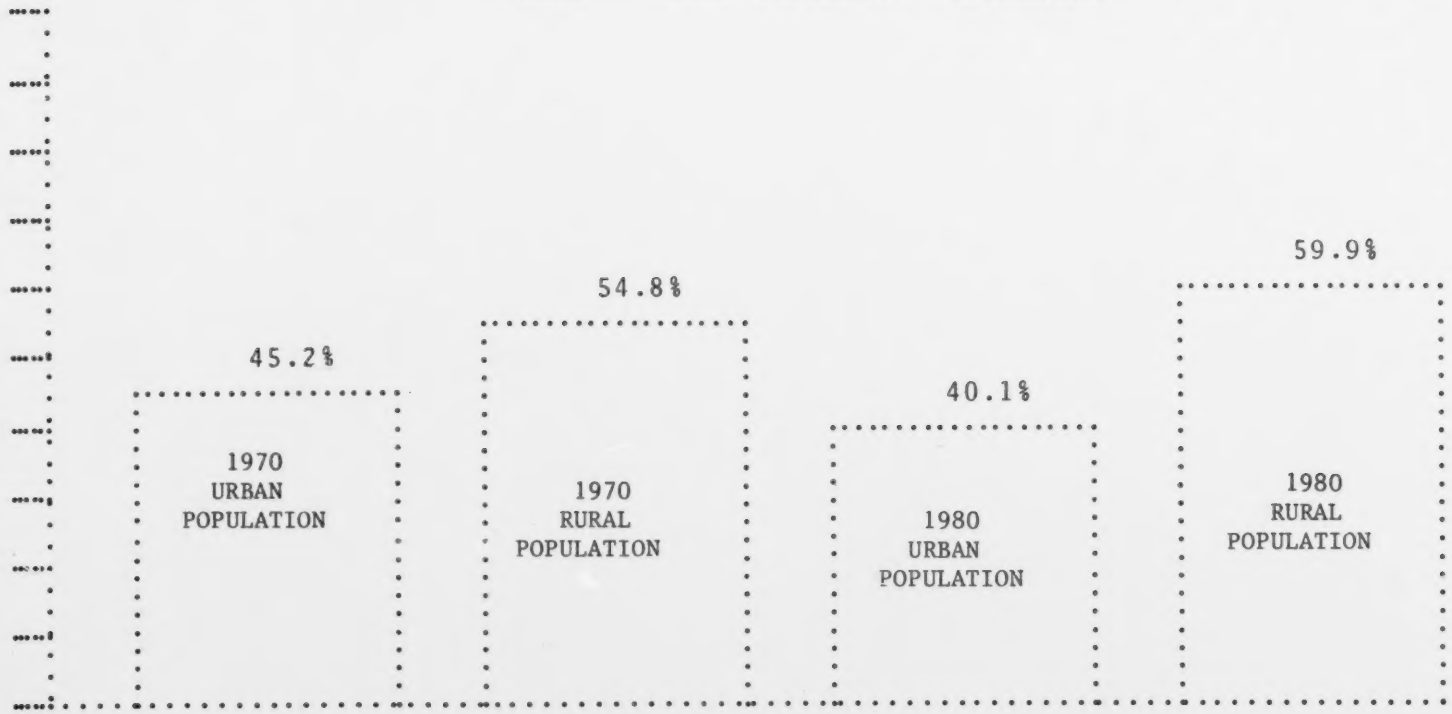
SMSA	Counties Included	1980 Population
Milwauke	Milwaukee	960,573
	Ozaukee	65,277
	Washington	84,786
	Waukesha	279,014
		1,389,650
Madison	Dane	323,080
Appleton-Oshkosh	Calument	30,912
	Outagamie	128,728
	Winnebago	131,479
		291,119
Green Bay	Brown	175,470
Racine	Racine	172,782
Janesville-Beloit	Rock	138,754
Eau Claire	Chippewa	52,064
	Eau Claire	78,666
		130,730
Kenosha	Kenosha	123,201
La Crosse	La Crosse	89,634

Wisconsin shares the Duluth-Superior SMSA with the state of Minnesota. The SMSA is composed of Douglas County, Wisconsin and St. Louis County, Minnesota. Douglas County for Wisconsin purposes is classified as a Labor Market Area.

Urban population, inhabitants of cities with at least 20,000 residents, decreased from 1970 to 1980.

	Urban population	Urban percent of Total
1970	1,996,516	45.2%
1980	1,879,788	40.1%

URBAN - RURAL POPULATION DISTRIBUTION



The nine Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas in the state gained population as a whole. The Milwaukee Metropolitan area is the only one with a population loss. In the Milwaukee area, significant gains in Ozaukee, Washington and Waukesha counties did not offset the 154,000 net out-migration from Milwaukee county.

	SMSA Population	SMSA Percent of Total State Population
1970	2,745,477	62.1%
1980	2,834,420	60.4%

The SMSA's, though gaining in absolute population, lost in percentage of total state population

Of the counties which grew by at least 2,000 people, thirty-five counties had a growth rate of at least 10 percent.

Of those 35 counties, 11 are urban and 24 are rural. (Urban defined as at least 50% living in urban areas.)

Of the 11 urban "high growth" counties, 5 grew because of Net Natural Gain (NNG) in population. (Births minus Deaths). In-migration was the major growth component in only 6 ... and three of those 6 absorbed emigrants from a larger urban county - Milwaukee.

Thus, if such a thing as a resident attraction index number existed, only three of Wisconsin's twenty-three urban counties would rate a plus value.

Of the 24 rural "high growth" counties, in only 2 Net Natural Gain contributed most of the growth. Twenty-two of 24 rural counties had high growth in population due to in-migration. Twenty-two of the state's 49 rural counties had high-growth syndrome.

Per Capita income of Wisconsin counties has increased in different rates. When the counties are grouped into rural and urban and further into high growth and low growth counties, significant differences are apparent between the urban and rural counties, but not between the high growth and low growth counties within either urban or rural settings. Those rural counties which grew rapidly between 1970 and 1980 did not enjoy a significantly more rapid growth of per capita income than their rural neighbor which grew little. High-growth rural counties, in fact, had lower per capita income growth than urban counties which grew little or not at all. Part of the cause is that there has been a migration of retirement-age population to rural counties. That explanation alone is insufficient.

A survey of migration in the Upper Great Lakes counties was conducted by the University of Wisconsin's Applied Population Laboratory.[1/] Migration to rural areas is dominated by two age groups - one 60-64 years of age, the other 25-29 years old.

1/ Reported in "Recent Trends in Wisconsin's Population," Population series 70-11, April 1979. University of Wisconsin-Extension, Madison, Wisconsin 53706.

Furthermore, upper white collar and upper blue collar workers dominated the migration sample. Part of the explanation is probably attributable to retired workers. It is the better-off white and blue collar workers who are economically able to relocate from urban to rural areas upon retirement. Migration of working-age population likely resulted from relocation and creation of industrial units of business. Employment opportunities draw professional, managerial and technical workers. The lack of rapid per capita personal income growth in high growth rural counties, however, suggests that such workers are accepting rural attractions such as lower crime rates and cleaner environments in lieu of higher pay scales. Upper level white and upper level blue collar workers may be accepting jobs for which they are over qualified. That would result in a "bumping down" process which finally results in the marginally skilled or unskilled becoming unemployed.

1970 Population
4,417,821
Net Migration 1970 to 1980
-7144
Net Natural Gain (Births - Deaths)
1970 to 1980
278,348
1980 Population
4,689,055
Projected 1982 Population
4,768,900

PER CAPITA INCOME GROWTH 1973 - 1978

Urban Counties with less than 10% population growth 1970 - 1980

	$ Increase		$ Increase
Ashland	2,334	Milwaukee	3,246
Chippewa	2,128	Outagamie	2,820
Douglas	2,488	Racine	3,058
Fond du Lac	2,499	Rock	3,147
Kenosha	2,944	Sheboygan	3,000
Manitowoc	2,712	Winnebago	3,048

Avg. = 2,785

Urban Counties with at least 10% and at least 2,000 population growth

	$ Increases		$ Increases
Brown	2,753	Lincoln	2,474
Calumet	2,789	Ozaukee	3,380
Dane	2,812	Washington	2,798
Eau Claire	2,212	Waukesha	3,337
Jefferson	2,526	Wood	2,963
La Crosse	2,653		

Avg. = 2,791

PER CAPITA INCOME GROWTH 1973 - 1978

Rural Counties with less than 10% or less than 2,000 population growth 1970 - 1980

	$ Increase		$ Increase
Buffalo	1,920	Lafayette	2,112
Clark	2,026	Langlade	2,243
Columbia	2,373	Marinette	2,531
Crawford	1,665	Menominee (incl. in Shawano Co.)	
Dodge	2,540	Monroe	2,239
Florence	1,337	Pepin	1,877
Forest	1,541	Price	2,150
Grant	2,100	Richland	2,161
Green Lake	2,765	Rusk	2,117
Iowa	1,857	Shawano	2,236
Iron	1,785	Taylor	2,238
Jackson	2,103	Vernon	2,172
Kewaunee	2,683		

Avg. = 2,115

Rural Counties with at least 10% and at least 2,000 population growth

	$ Increase		$ Increase
Adams	1,724	Pierce	2,292
Barron	2,558	Polk	2,091
Bayfield	1,699	Portage	2,524
Burnett	1,816	St. Croix	2,292
Door	2,895	Sauk	2,464
Dunn	1,861	Sawyer	1,946
Green	2,875	Trempealeau	2,010
Juneau	2,289	Vilas	1,933
Marathon	2,633	Walworth	2,349
Marquette	1,600	Washburn	1,792
Oconto	2,254	Waupaca	2,378
Oneida	2,118	Waushara	2,551

Avg. = 2,206

ECONOMIC GROWTH

Economic growth occurs quite literally anywhere in the state. Employers enjoy a great amount of flexibility when locating or expanding in Wisconsin. Yet, one county may experience a great amount of growth and its neighbor may not. How can one county be surrounded by counties experiencing growth and not share in it? Part of the answer probably lies with differences between local economic planning groups. Availability of local services and of land, often dictated by planning groups, can have significant impact on local economic development.

GROWTH OF NEW BUSINESS FIRMS 1974 - 1979
COUNTIES WITH AT LEAST 18% GROWTH

- Adams
- Bayfield
- Burnett
- Calumet (urban)
- Door
- Florence
- Forest
- Langlade
- Marathon
- Menominee
- Oconto
- Oneida
- Ozaukee (urban)
- Portage
- St. Croix
- Taylor
- Vilas
- Washington (urban)
- Waukesha (urban)
- Waushara

The rate of growth of new firms in the private sector of the economy is fastest in rural counties. Of the state's twenty fastest-business-growth counties, only four are urban and sixteen are rural. The growth rate of new business firms in these twenty counties ranged from 18 to 35 percent increases in the 1974 to 1979 period.

GROWTH OF NEW EMPLOYMENT 1974 - 1979
COUNTIES WITH AT LEAST 30% GROWTH

- Adams
- Ashland (urban)
- Buffalo
- Door
- Dunn
- Grant
- Iowa
- Jackson
- La Crosse
- Lafayette
- Marinette
- Monroe
- Portage
- Rusk
- St. Croix
- Sawyer
- Taylor
- Vernon
- Vilas
- Waukesha (urban)
- Waushara

Wisconsin counties with the fastest growth of private industry employment had growth rates of at least 30 percent in the 1974 to 1979 period. Three of the top twenty-one rated counties are urban; seventeen are rural. The fastest growth rate was 67 percent increase in new employment. New employment includes not only employment resulting from new firms, but also additional employment to already existing firms.

TOTAL WAGE GROWTH 1974-1979
COUNTIES WITH AT LEAST 90% GROWTH

Ashland (urban)	Menominee
Buffalo	Portage
Burnett	Rock (urban)
Door	Rusk
Dunn	St. Croix
Florence	Sawyer
Grant	Taylor
Iowa	Vilas
Lafayette	Waukesha (urban)
Marinette	Waushara

The growth of total wages refers to the sum of all wages paid by employers covered under Wisconsin's Unemployment Compensation Laws. It is an important measure of a county's expanding economic base. The top twenty counties had at least 90 percent growth; the highest was 229 percent.

GROWTH OF TRADE EMPLOYMENT 1974-1979
COUNTIES WITH AT LEAST 34% GROWTH

Adams	Marathon
Barron	Marquette
Bayfield	Oneida
Buffalo	Ozaukee (urban)
Calumet (urban)	Portage
Dodge	St. Croix
Dunn	Vilas
Eau Claire (urban)	Walworth
Forest	Washington (urban)
Jackson	Waukesha (urban)
	Waushara

The growth rate of employment in trade industries includes both wholesale and retail trade. Wholesale trade employment is poorly represented in Wisconsin, consequently, this growth category can be considered predominately retail trade employment. Growth rates for the top growth counties begins at 34 percent with the highest rate being about 74 percent.

GROWTH OF MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT 1974-1979
COUNTIES WITH AT LEAST 26% GROWTH

Buffalo	Pierce
Burnett	Polk
Chippewa	Portage
Door	Rock
Dunn	Rusk
Grant	St. Croix
Iowa	Sawyer
Marinette	Taylor
Menominee	Vernon
Monroe	Waukesha

While all employment growth is important, manufacturing employment carries the most significance for economic development. Employees in manufacturing industries are well paid and manufacturing industries foster other supportive industries. The growth rate of manufacturing employment in these top twenty counties ranged from 26 to 207 percent.

WISCONSIN LABOR FORCE GROWTH

The number of people in the labor force varies due to changes in the number of people who are of working age, 16 years of age or over. The labor force also changes due to changes in the age and sex composition of the population.

The labor force participation rate is another factor determining the size of the labor force. The labor force participation rate is the proportion of the population 16 years of age or over who work or look for work. This rate changes due to complex economic, cultural, and social causes.

Growth Due to Demographic Factors

The age and sex composition of the population is important in determining labor force size because the labor force participation rate is different for different age and sex groups. These specific labor force participation rates are highest for men age 25-44, and lower for younger workers, older workers, and women.

We can study labor force changes due to demographic factors by holding constant these age specific labor force participation rates. We can relatively accurately project future labor force changes due to demographic factors because this future labor force has already been born. (By providing more accurate current population data, the 1980 Census will improve these future projections.)

The bulge in the population caused by the higher birth rates of the 1950's is working itself up through the age groups like a bubble. This bubble will be followed by another containing smaller numbers because of the lower birth rate in the mid 1960's. You can see the bulge in the following table.

APPROXIMATE DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL LABOR FORCE BY AGE WITH PARTICIPATION RATES HELD CONSTANT*, WISCONSIN

Age	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990
16-19	10.2	10.1	9.1	7.2	6.1
20-24	13.5	15.6	15.5	14.3	11.5
25-34	21.0	23.1	26.5	29.1	28.8
35-44	19.9	17.8	18.3	20.7	24.8
45-54	19.2	17.7	15.5	14.3	15.4
55-64	12.8	12.3	11.6	11.0	10.0
65+	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4
	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0

*Using 1980 "A" rate estimates.

Because of this population bulge, the labor force grew by 1.9% per year from 1970 to 1975, a growth of about 33,500 per year. Between 1975 and 1980, this population bubble caused a labor force growth of 1.8% per year, or about 37,900 per year. (Actual total growth was greater and faster due to changes in the labor force participation rate, and dramatic increases of women in the labor force.)

Between 1980 and 1985, this population bubble will cause a labor force growth of 1.3% per year, or about 30,000 per year. This increase will be primarily in the labor force ages 25-44. This age group will increase about 3.7% per year, or 38,000 per year. There will be fewer young workers ages 16-19, but there is not likely to be any general shortage of workers.

Between 1985 and 1990, the population bubble will be followed by the results of the lower birth rates in the mid-1960's. The labor force will grow only .9% per year due to demographic factors, an annual increase of only about 22,000.

Growth Due to the Participation Rate

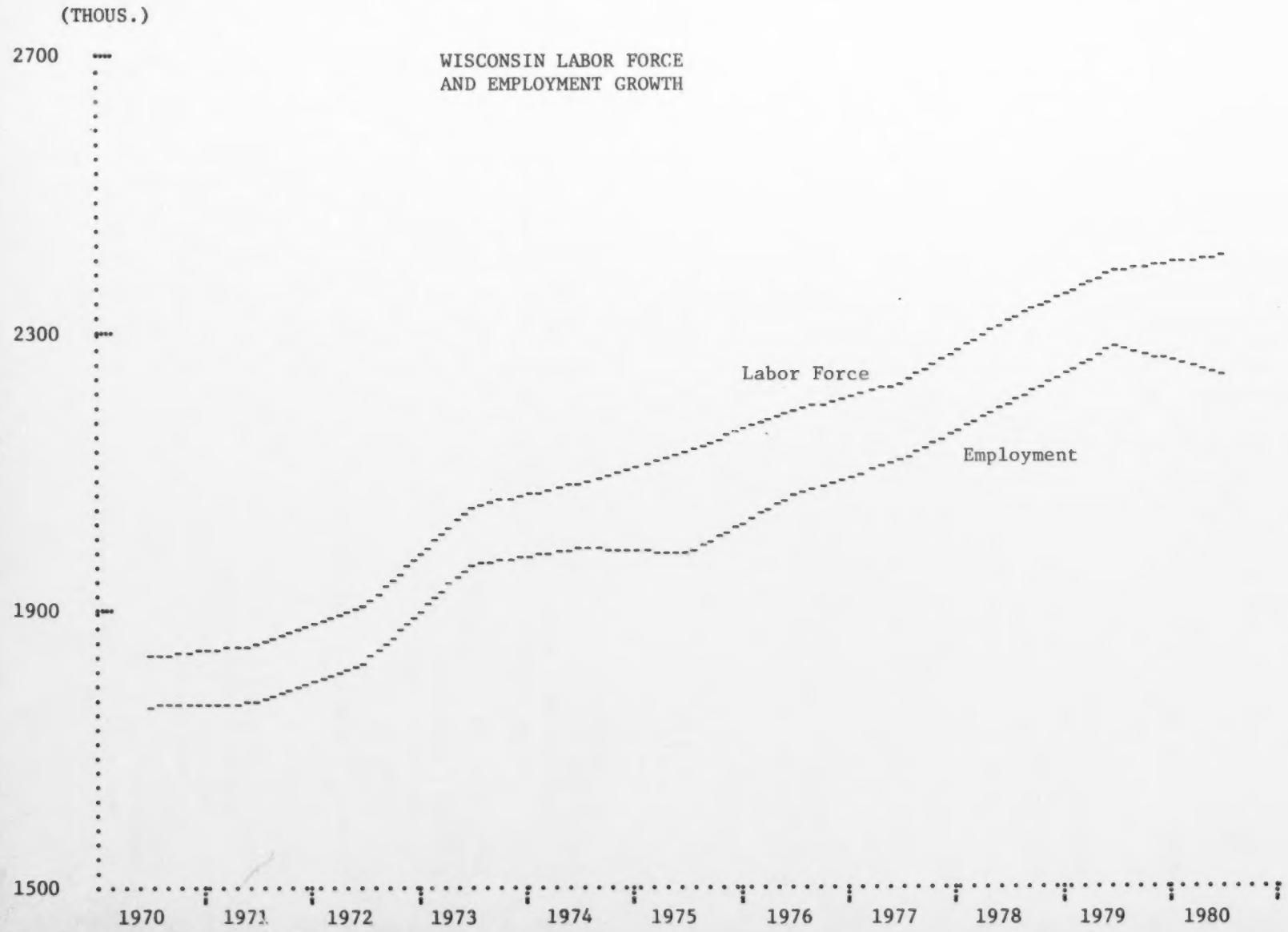
During the 1970's, the labor force participation rate grew rapidly. Between 1970 and 1975, Wisconsin's labor force grew at an astounding annual average rate of about 3.2%, or 58,800 per year. Much of this growth was due to the increase in the labor force participation rate.

Between 1975 and 1980, the Wisconsin labor force grew an average of 2.6% per year, or 55,400 per year. During the past five years, the increase in the labor force participation rate has added practically 1.0% per year to the labor force.

To illustrate how great this growth has been, consider 1950 to 1960 growth. The labor force grew from 1,398,000 to 1,647,000, an average of 24,900 per year or 1.8%. Between 1960 and 1970 the labor force grew from 1,647,000 to 1,933,000, an average growth of 28,600 or 1.7% per year.

The next step in the analysis of labor force growth is to develop projections of future labor force participation rates. The slow growth between 1979 and 1980 was less than the growth that should have occurred due to the demographic factors alone. However, when the economy improves so that there are more job opportunities, it appears probable that the labor force participation rate will continue to increase.

Changes in the unemployment rate could also add to potential employment growth. The youth unemployment rate is always much higher than the adult rate. The smaller numbers of youth in the labor force in 1985 and 1990 should reduce the unemployment rate somewhat. At the present, there are a large number of unemployed. There also is a reserve of people who were discouraged, or at least not encouraged, by lack of job opportunities and who did not enter the labor force in 1980. So it is unlikely that there will be general shortages of labor in the near future. However, reduced training during periods of high unemployment can add to future shortages of workers with needed skills.


(THOUS.)
WISCONSIN LABOR FORCE
AND EMPLOYMENT GROWTH
2700
2300
1900
1500
Labor Force
Employment
1970
1971
1972
1973
1974
1975
1976
1977
1978
1979
1980

WISCONSIN ANNUAL AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
(Thous.)

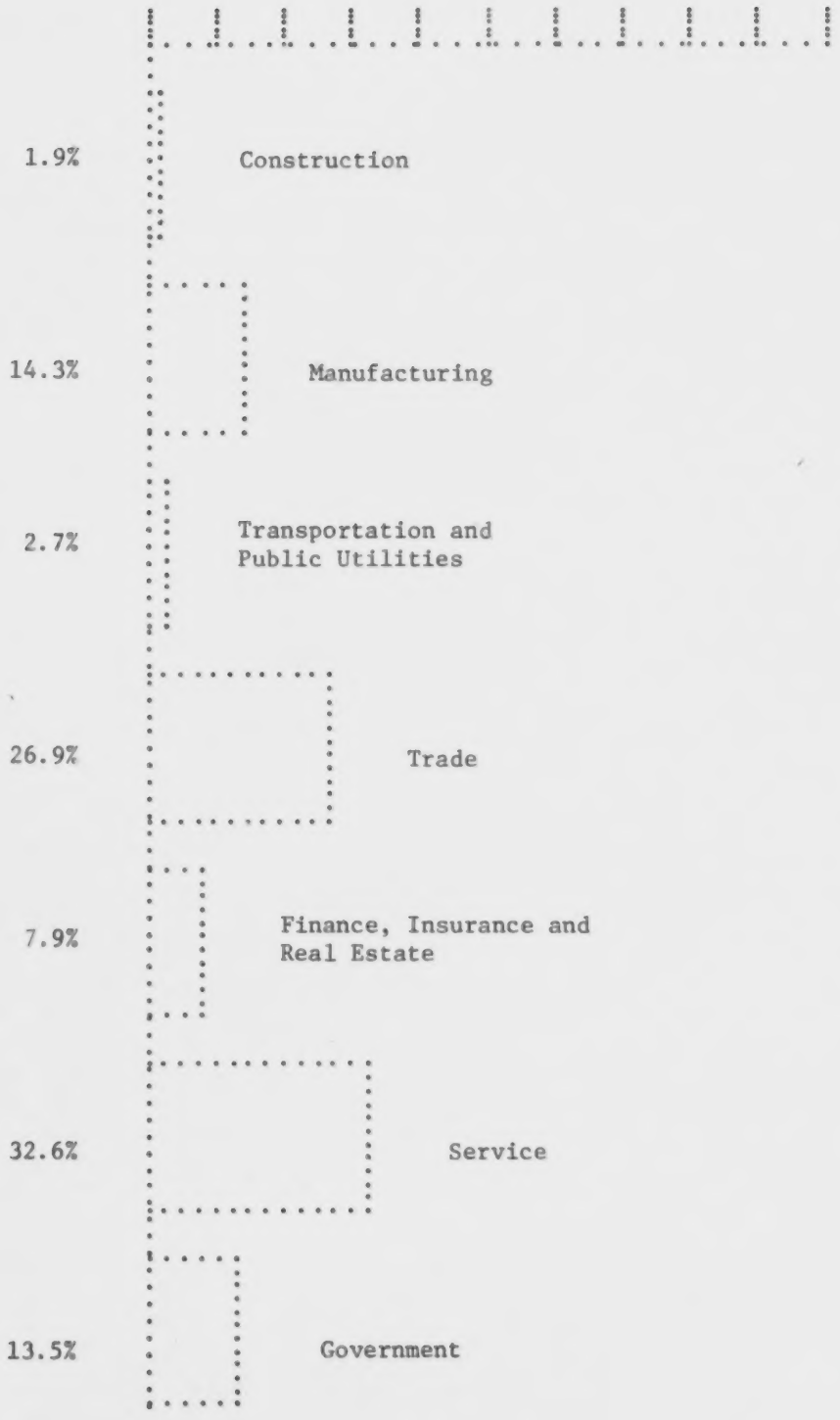
	1970 (000's)	1980 (000's)
Nonagricultural Total	1530.5	1944.8
Mining	2.6	2.6
Contract Construction	62.0	70.0
Manufacturing	500.9	560.2
Durable Goods	321.5	365.9
Lumber and Wood Products	15.6	20.9
Furniture and Fixtures	7.8	9.5
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	8.1	9.3
Primary Metal Industries	30.1	26.4
Fabricated Metal Products	43.8	58.4
Machinery, Exc. Electrical	108.2	126.1
Elec. Equip. & Supplies	48.6	56.8
Transportation Equip.	36.2	35.0
Instruments & Rel. Products	9.0	12.4
Misc. Mfg.	14.1	11.0
Nondurable Goods	179.4	194.2
Food & Kindred Products	57.6	65.3
Textile Mill Products	7.0	4.7
Apparel and Other Textile Prod.	6.8	6.5
Paper & Allied Products	45.0	48.0
Printing and Publishing	25.4	32.2
Chemicals & Allied	11.3	9.8
Rubber & Plastic Prod.	12.1	17.9
Leather & Leather Prod.	13.9	9.5
Other Nondurable Goods	0.4	0.4
Transportation & Public Utilities	80.9	92.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	327.4	439.3
Wholesale Trade	68.0	95.8
Retail Trade	259.4	343.5
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	60.5	93.4
Banking		26.5
Insurance		30.4
Service & Misc.	230.7	365.9
Medical & Other Health		139.0
Hospitals		71.5
Private Education		22.4
Government	265.5	321.4
Federal	27.5	28.4
State	62.4	79.4
Local	175.6	213.6

WISCONSIN 1975 TO 1980 SHIFT-SHARE ANALYSIS

Industry	Employment Growth (Thous.)	National Growth Element	Industry Mix Effect	Regional Competitive Effect
Contract Construction	9.4	113.7%	57.9%	-71.6%
Manufacturing	53.1	171.3%	-64.5%	-6.8%
Transportation, Communication and Public Utilities	10.2	141.7%	-34.0%	-7.8%
Trade	65.0	102.3%	16.1%	-18.4%
Wholesale Trade	11.6	129.3%	12.9%	-42.2%
Retail Trade	53.0	97.7%	17.0%	-14.7%
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	18.9	70.4%	23.8%	5.8%
Service and Miscellaneous	75.7	68.2%	37.9%	-6.1%

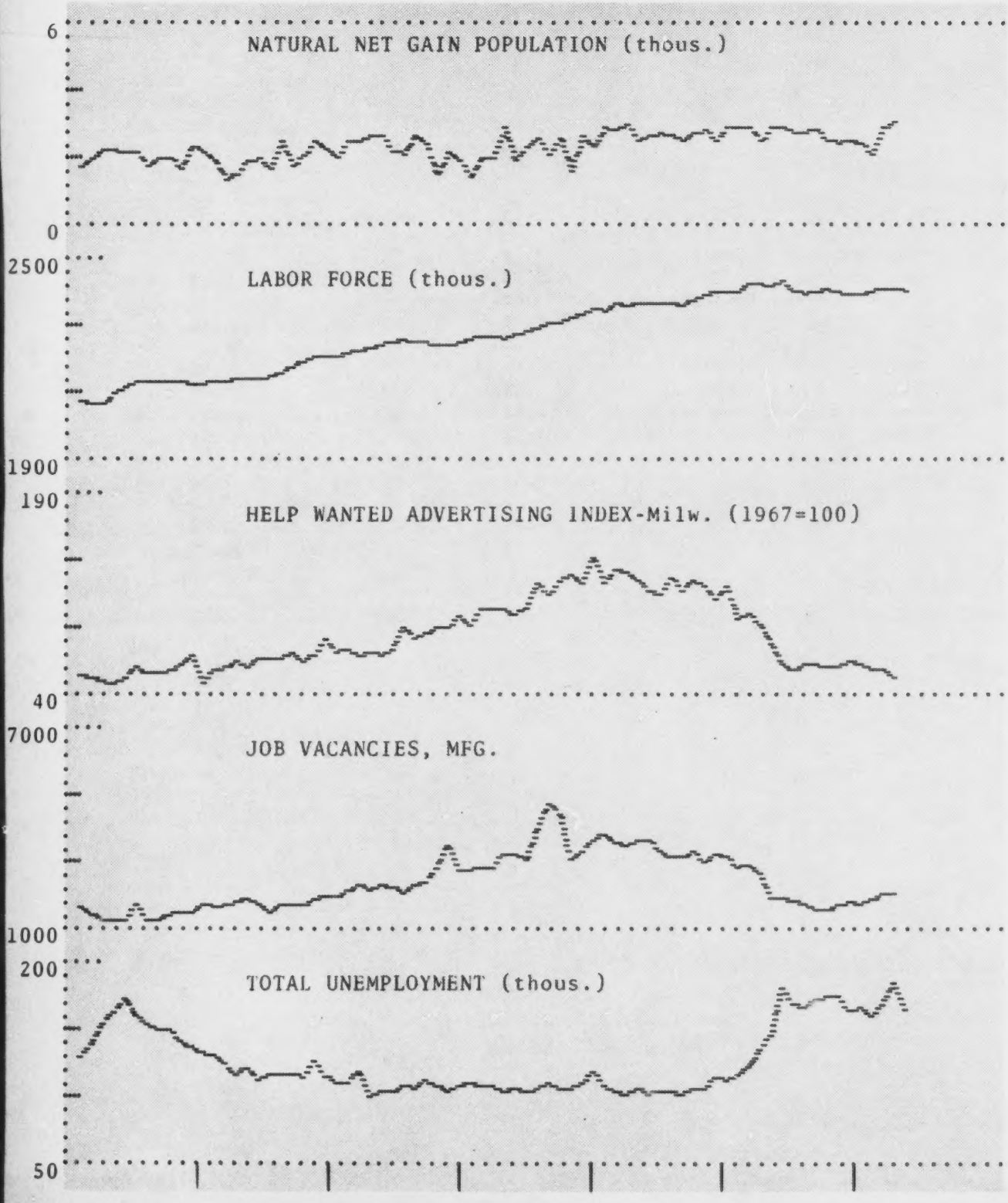
Shift-share analysis identifies the impact of national conditions on the state or local labor market. The analysis ascribes employment growth in a state or area to three components: national growth, industry mix, and regional competitive effect. The national growth element measures a certain area's share in the nation's economic growth. The industry mix element attributes an industry's employment growth in an area to the health of that particular industry among all industries. The regional competitive effect identifies the area's economic competitiveness in that industry compared to that same industry nationwide.

INDUSTRY CONTRIBUTION TO
EMPLOYMENT GROWTH 1970 TO 1980



INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT PROPORTIONS AND
EMPLOYMENT GROWTH CONTRIBUTIONS

Industry	1980 Industry Employment/ Total Employment (percent)	1975-1980 Industry Employment Growth/Total Growth (percent)
Contract Construction	3.6%	3.5%
Lumber and Wood Products	1.1%	1.0%
Primary Metals	1.4%	0.1%
Fabricated Metal Products	3.0%	2.7%
Nonelectrical Machinery	6.5%	5.1%
Electrical Equipment	2.9%	4.3%
Transportation Equipment	1.8%	-2.5%
Food and Kindred Products	3.4%	1.4%
Paper and Allied Products	2.5%	2.7%
Printing and Publishing	1.7%	1.6%
Transportation	3.9%	3.2%
Wholesale Trade	4.9%	4.3%
Retail Trade	17.7%	19.8%
Banking	1.4%	1.8%
Insurance	1.6%	2.4%
Medical and Health	7.1%	10.4%
Hospitals	3.7%	3.9%
Private Education	1.2%	1.5%
	69.1%	67.2%


6
NATURAL NET GAIN POPULATION (thous.)
0
2500
LABOR FORCE (thous.)
1900
190
HELP WANTED ADVERTISING INDEX-Milw. (1967=100)
40
7000
JOB VACANCIES, MFG.
1000
200
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT (thous.)
50
1975
1976
1977
1978
1979
1980
1981

Wisconsin's large capital goods industry has weathered the recession while consumer durables have been bearing the brunt of the retrenchment. Large backlogs leave limited immediate capacity for expansion in the Wisconsin's capital goods sector. As a result, increases in defense procurement and reindustrialization will most likely bring a long run benefit to the state but not enhance our economy substantially during the Federal Fiscal Year 1982.

Nondurable goods manufacturing has been affected much less by the recession than durable goods manufacturing and is expected to recoup most of these losses during FFY1982.

Other sectors of the Wisconsin economy will be affected by the new administration's actions, the international situation, and consumer and business confidence.

The lessening of employment opportunities in the large trade sector is likely to continue and possibly accelerate because of the immediate negative effect of the budget cuts on personal income and the lagged affect of any employment gain from the emphasis on supply side growth. Employment turnover in the large trade sector of our economy, would be reduced somewhat by any renewal of the recession. Many job opportunities will continue as part-time and temporary job opportunities will be available to job seekers at a somewhat reduced rate.

In previous recessions, service sector growth has been almost unaffected. In 1981 service employment could have its growth stopped. Government budget cuts, if enacted, will reduce the level of social and medical services and the employment they generate. Business services should also see a slowing of their growth-rates this year with the potential for growth in the second half of next year if the supply side initiatives of the administration are enacted and realized. Expansion of major hotels will slow if revenue bonding is restricted and occupancy problems continue. Employment opportunities would be limited to turnover in this large unit of the service sector.

The transportation and public utilities sector in the state will have its current size reduced slightly during 1981. Subsidies for mass transit are being reduced, automation in communications is continuing, delays are occurring in expansion of utilities capacity, expansion in shipment of manufactured goods in the state depends on a recovering economy, and reductions in air service are possible. Employment in this sector should recover slightly in the next federal fiscal year if the administration's policies are implemented and materialize as expected.

Finance, insurance and real estate, which has shown steady employment growth in recent years, will be hard pressed to continue that expansion this year and in FFY1981. In the banking sector, recent changes have resulted in the flow of money to the larger banks and out of the state to the nations financial centers. Real estate employment growth has been slowed by the high interest rates while insurance industry employment growth is affected by continuing automation and the squeeze on household budgets of declining real disposable income. The number of self-employed insurance agents could increase in hard economic times but would not be reflected in wage and salary employment.

Mining employment in the state is primarily affected by the volume of construction of highways and structures. Expansion of metal mining is not likely in the near future. The poor outlook for construction means mining should at best hold its own over the remainder of FFY1981 and in FFY1982.

Two factors, demographic and budgetary, will cause government employment to decline. Declining enrollments will result in additional schools closing or reduction of staff levels during FFY1982* while budgetary cuts in the remainder of 1981 and in FFY1982 will lower government employment in non-educational areas.

Self employment grows during hard economic times. Unable to find employment, many individuals start small businesses from savings. As a result, the net change in Total Employment can vary significantly from the change in Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment. Thus, Total Employment is not expected to drop as much in 1981 as Wage and Salary Employment and during FFY1982 it is expected that Total Employment will recover more than Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment.

As a result, Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment in Wisconsin should decline about one and one half percent in 1981 and partially recoup the 1980 and 1981 losses during FFY1982 while Total Employment, which has already dropped much more than Wage and Salary Employment, is expected to drop only one-half percent in 1981 and could gain over two percent in FFY1982.

*FFY - Federal Fiscal Year

Actual and Projected Labor Force Changes
By Place of Residence
(Thousands)

	Actual 1979	Actual 1980	Projected 1981	Projected FFY1982	Numeric Change Actual 1979-80	Projected 1980-81	Projected FFY1982
Civilian Labor Force	2381.0	2401.0	2440.0	2420.0	-20.0	- 1.0	+40.0
Unemployment	108.0	169.0	180.0	170.0	+61.0	+11.0	-10.0
Unemployment Rate (%)	4.5	7.0	7.5	7.0	+ 2.5	+ 0.5	- 7.0
Employment	2273.0	2232.0	2220.0	2280.0	-41.0	-12.0	+50.0

Actual and Expected
Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment Changes
By Place of Residence
(Thousands)

	Employment Actual 1979	Actual 1980	Projected 1981	Projected FFY1982	Numeric Change Actual 1979-80	Projected 1980-81	Projected FFY1982
Mining	2.6	2.6	2.2	2.5	0.0	- 0.4	+ 0.3
Construction	80.5	70.0	68.0	75.0	-10.5	- 2.0	+ 7.0
Durable Manufacturing	393.7	365.9	360.0	375.0	-27.8	- 5.9	+15.0
Nondurable Mfg.	197.6	194.2	190.0	195.0	- 3.4	- 4.2	+ 5.0
Trans. Comm., Public Utilities	92.2	92.0	89.0	90.0	- 0.2	- 3.0	+ 1.0
Trade	441.2	439.3	435.0	430.0	- 1.9	- 4.3	- 5.0
Fin., Ins., Real Est.	90.4	93.4	94.0	95.0	+ 3.0	+ 0.6	+ 1.0
Services	351.9	365.9	365.0	375.0	+14.0	- 0.9	+10.0
Government	310.1	321.4	315.0	305.0	+11.3	- 6.4	-10.0
TOTAL	1960.2	1944.8	1918.2	1942.5	-15.4	-26.6	+24.3

FFY: Federal Fiscal Year. If not preceded with a FFY, time periods are calendar years.

Totals may not add due to rounding.

EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS AND OUTLOOK: BY OCCUPATION

Occupational Employment Analysis

	1974 Employment		1974-85 Projected Growth		
	Number	Percent of Total Employment	Number	Percent Increase	Percent of Total Growth
TOTAL	1,978,110	100.0	195,890	9.9	100.0
Professional, Technical and Kindred*	262,090	13.2	30,130	11.49	15.4
Managers, Officials	183,570	9.3	26,800	14.6	13.7
Sales	113,500	5.7	14,250	12.6	7.3
Clerical	282,970	14.3	38,120	13.47	19.5
Craft Workers	250,230	12.7	30,370	12.1	15.5
Operatives	358,370	18.1	21,640	6.0	11.0
Service Workers	250,080	12.6	41,940	16.8	21.4
Laborers, Except Farm	86,360	4.4	9,220	10.7	4.7
Farmers and Farm Workers	190,940	9.7	(-16,580)	(-8.7)	(-8.5)

*Census Occupational Codes

Note: Projected growth figures are listed here, but these figures do not inclued replacement openings. The latter data is not available; for a further explanation, please refer to source publication: Wisconsin Employment: Occupational Projections to 1985.

It should be noted that under normal circumstances replacement needs (arising from labor force separations due to retirements, deaths, women leaving the labor force to raise families, etc.) will account for a far larger number of job openings than those which occur as a result of expansion or growth. In some occupational areas, as many as nine or ten times the openings will result from replacement needs as from growth; yet these estimates are difficult to quantify, inasmuch as they vary considerably from occupation to occupation and fluctuate with the business cycle.

Even in large occupations with stable or declining growth, such as certain clerical occupations, more openings will be generated through replacement need than other occupations may have through growth.

Please note also that projected growth figures are employment growth, not occupational demand. They represent the point at which supply and demand intersect, and thus do not reflect either an oversupply of trained workers or an unmet demand.

1982 POPULATION AND LABOR FORCE PROJECTIONS
(In Thousands)

	Male	Female	Total
Population			
White	2271.9	2353.5	4625.4
Black	76.6	83.8	160.4
Other	16.2	17.4	33.6
Total	2364.7	2454.7	4819.4
Population 16 years and older			
White	1698.4	1806.4	3504.8
Black	48.4	55.6	104.0
Other	10.8	12.2	23.0
Total	1757.6	1874.2	3631.8
Civilian Labor Force			
White	1351.1	1075.5	2426.6
Black	38.5	39.6	78.1
Other	7.7	6.6	14.3
Total	1397.3	1121.7	2519.0
Unemployment			
White	64.1(4.7%)	68.6(6.4%)	132.7(5.5%)
Black and Other	9.1(17.5%)	7.6(16.5%)	15.7(17.0%)
Total	72.2(5.2%)	76.2(6.8%)	148.4(5.9%)

Source: Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory Projections

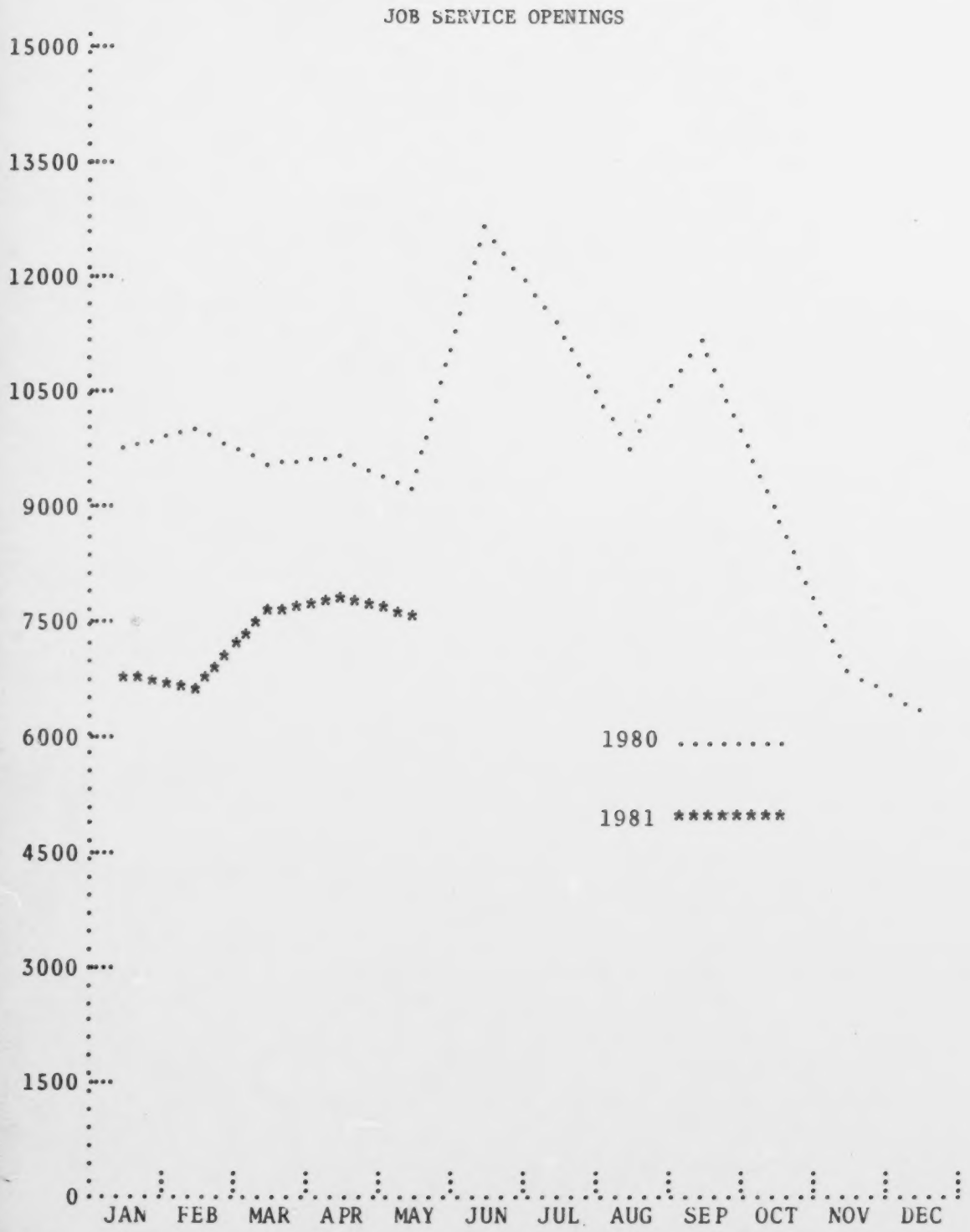
TRENDS IN UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
(Annual Average Rates)

	Wisconsin	U.S.
1970	3.9%	4.9%
1971	4.6%	5.9%
1972	4.4%	5.6%
1973	4.1%	4.9%
1974	4.5%	5.6%
1975	7.0%	8.5%
1976	5.6%	7.7%
1977	4.9%	7.0%
1978	5.1%	6.0%
1979	4.5%	5.8%
1980	7.0%	7.1%
1981 Seasonally Adjusted		
Jan	6.7%	7.4%
Feb	7.0%	7.3%
Mar	7.7%	7.3%
Apr	6.9%	7.3%
May	7.2%	7.7%

JOB SERVICE NONAGRICULTURAL OPENINGS RECEIVED
FY 1980 (ending Sept. 30, 1980)

	Number	Percent
TOTAL	124,890	100.0
Professional, Technical and Managerial	14,540	11.6
Clerical and Sales	32,908	26.3
Service	30,925	24.8
Agriculture and Related	5,636	4.5
Processing	6,528	5.2
Machine Trades	6,045	4.8
Bench Work	4,757	3.8
Structural Work	8,092	6.5
Transportation, Material Handling and Miscellaneous	15,459	12.4

Source: ESARS Table 96


JOB SERVICE OPENINGS
15000
13500
12000
10500
9000
7500
6000
4500
3000
1500
0
JAN
FEB
MAR
APR
MAY
JUN
JUL
AUG
SEP
OCT
NOV
DEC
1980
1981

COMPARISON OF JOB SERVICE APPLICATIONS TO JOB SERVICE NONAGRICULTURAL OPENINGS RECEIVED FY 1980 (ending Sept. 30, 1980)

	Active Applications	Openings Received	Ratio Column 1 to Column 2
TOTAL	501,736	124,890	4.02:1
Professional, Technical and Managerial	55,123	14,540	3.79:1
Clerical and Sales	108,253	32,908	3.29:1
Service	74,784	30,925	2.42:1
Agriculture and Related	10,712	5,636	1.90:1
Processing	20,993	6,528	3.22:1
Machine Trades	43,214	6,045	7.15:1
Bench Work	35,913	4,757	7.55:1
Structural Work	58,091	8,092	7.18:1
Transportation, Material Handling and Miscellaneous	94,653	15,459	6.12:1

Sounce: ESARS Table 96

APPLICANTS AND NON-AGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS BY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES

The Wisconsin Job Service, through its Employment Security Automated Reporting System (ESARS), compiles statistics which show how many applicants registered at Job Service offices through the fiscal year (FY) 1980 (October 1, 1979, through September 30, 1980.) This table includes: an occupational category breakout; applicant characteristics; and non-agricultural job openings received by Job Service offices during the October-September period.

A number of useful facts and comparisons can be drawn. For example, the occupational category breakout shows that the number of applicants far exceeds the number of job openings in all categories during this period. It shows which occupational categories have the greatest number of applicants, and which have the greatest number of job openings. Applicant characteristics such as age and sex can be related to different occupational categories; and job openings received in FY '80 can be compared to openings filled, unfilled, and unfilled for 30 days or more.

As with Job Service openings, applicants registered with the Wisconsin Job Service may be representative of all job applicants in a given Job Service area, with some exceptions. In general, these exceptions are the self-employed; and some skilled, union, and professional applicants whose jobs are often obtained through their own organizations. Individual Job Service offices vary as to the number of applicants and the types of occupations represented.

APPLICANTS AND NON-AGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS BY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES
State of Wisconsin
September 1980

Occupation	ACTIVE APPLICANT FILE							NON-AGRICULTURAL OPENINGS		
	Total	Female	Veteran	Age Groups		Minority	Economically Disadvantaged	Openings Filled	Unfilled Openings	
				Under 22	45 and older				Total	30 days or more
TOTAL OF ALL OCCUPATIONS	202614	87286	32920	54535	26127	28238	50391	88661	13189	9094
Professional, Technical & Managerial	20494	8938	4166	1331	3324	1714	2916	6112	2611	2134
Clerical and Sales	35122	27206	3082	8489	5610	3593	8238	22590	2775	1541
Clerical	26830	23001	1734	6171	4051	3116	6689	18186	1948	1057
Sales	8292	4205	1348	2318	1559	477	1549	4404	827	484
Service	25813	16761	2104	9292	4178	5183	9539	22539	2596	1576
Domestic Services	3660	2441	29	2538	485	604	834	4800	500	281
Other Service Workers	22153	14320	2075	6754	3693	4579	8705	17739	2096	1295
Agricultural, Fishery, Forestry & Related	3263	606	487	1575	288	297	979	5103	577	468
Processing	7360	2271	1113	1727	931	1747	1413	5515	1617	1519
Machine Trades	19529	3651	4929	4124	2461	2519	3335	4011	692	498
Benchwork	14215	8803	1386	2950	1954	2264	2901	3967	333	222
Structural Work	21802	1272	6519	4138	2703	2504	3946	5968	853	505
Miscellaneous	32427	6521	6785	10094	3422	4860	8394	12943	1112	613
Transportation	8423	785	2861	1448	1299	800	1844	2787	276	168
Packaging and Material Handling	23077	5472	3659	8490	1974	3952	6371	9428	735	382
Other Miscellaneous	927	264	265	156	149	108	179	728	101	63

JOB SERVICE DISTRICTS
● DISTRICT OFFICE
• OTHER OFFICE
Superior
DOUGLAS
BAYFIELD
Ashland
ASHLAND
IRON
VILAS
WASHBURN
Spooner
SAWYER
Hayward
BURNETT
Siren
PRICE
Phillips
FOREST
FLORENCE
ONEIDA
Minocqua
Rhinelander
MARINETTE
POLK
Balsam Lake
BARRON
Rice Lake
RUSK
Ladysmith
LINCOLN
Merrill
LANGLADE
Antigo
OCONTO
Marinette
TAYLOR
Medford
ST. CROIX
Hudson
DUNN
Menomonie
CHIPPEWA
Chippewa Falls
MARATHON
Wausau
MENOMINEE
SHAWANO
Shawano
Sturgeon Bay
CLARK
Neillsville
PIERCE
Ellsworth
EAU CLAIRE
Eau Claire
PEPIN
BUFFALO
WOOD
Marshfield
PORTAGE
Stevens Point
WAUPACA
OUTAGAMIE
New London
BROWN
Green Bay
DOOR
KEWAUNEE
JACKSON
Wisconsin Rapids
TREMPEALEAU
Black River Falls
JUNEAU
Mauston
ADAMS
Adams
WAUSHARA
Wautoma
WINNEBAGO
Menasha
Oshkosh
CALUMET
Chilton
MANITOWOC
Manitowoc
MONROE
Tomah
LA CROSSE
La Crosse
Sparta
MARQUETTE
Montello
GREEN LAKE
Berlin
FOND DU LAC
Fond du Lac
SHEBOYGAN
Sheboygan
VERNON
SAUK
Baraboo
COLUMBIA
Portage
DODGE
Beaver Dam
Watertown
OZAUKEE
West Bend
RICHLAND
Richland Center
CRAWFORD
WASHINGTON
Grafton
DANE
Madison
JEFFERSON
Ft. Atkinson
WAUKESHA
Menomonee Falls
Waukesha
MILWAUKEE
Milwaukee
West Allis
S. Milwaukee
Prairie du Chien
GRANT
Lancaster
Platteville
IOWA
Dodgeville
LA FAYETTE
GREEN
Monroe
ROCK
Janesville
Beloit
WALWORTH
Elkhorn
RACINE
Racine
KENOSHA
Kenosha
JOB SERVICE WISCONSIN

A NARRATIVE ANALYSIS OF JOB SERVICE HARD-TO-FILL JOB OPENINGS

Job orders, or job openings placed with the Wisconsin Job Service, represent a substantial part of the total needs for workers in many Wisconsin communities. Wisconsin Job Service unfilled job openings (openings on file and not filled) and particularly hard-to-fill job openings (those available for one month or more for two quarters or more a year) may be representative of the occupational distribution of total openings in a given Job Service area, with some exceptions. These exceptions generally are the skilled construction trades where workers are usually hired through union hiring halls; the self-employed; and some skilled and professional occupations where jobs can be obtained through their own organizations.

Listed below by occupational categories are some of the occupations with the largest number of hard-to-fill job openings. Only the hard-to-fill and full time job openings, as opposed to part time or temporary, are discussed. Also included are some reasons why these occupations are hard-to-fill. The number of hard-to-fill job openings and the types of occupations vary among the Job Service areas.

The third quarter of 1980, as compared to 1979, showed a continuing decrease in Job Service openings. This decrease started in September 1979. The June 1980 Job Service openings were the largest for 1980. Note that August 1980 job openings were less than one-half of those of August 1979. However, the September 1980 job openings did show an increase over the August 1980 job openings. This is shown on the graph on the preceding page. As of this September's report, Sales Agent, Insurance, and Waiter/Waitress Informal were the occupations with the largest number of hard-to-fill job openings. Drafter, Mechanical; Clerk, General; Administrative Clerk; Kitchen Helper; Nurse Aide; Machinist; Automobile Mechanic; and Construction Worker showed a decrease in hard-to-fill job openings for the third quarter of 1980.

Professional, Technical and Managerial Occupations

Mechanical Engineer
Drafter, Mechanical
Nurse, General Duty
Nurse, Licensed Practical

The number of hard-to-fill job openings for Drafter, Mechanical decreased this quarter. This is the first change in Drafter, Mechanical hard-to-fill job openings since the December quarter of 1977. The number of hard-to-fill job openings for the other occupations in this category have remained the same for this quarter.

Experience or a college degree is required for Mechanical Engineering job openings. Mechanical Drafter job openings require either technical school training, or experience, or both. Nurse, General Duty, and Nurse, Licensed Practical, hard-to-fill job openings require: formal training; a license; irregular working hours; experience for some job openings; and, in addition, these occupations have job pressures that are unique to certain occupations in the health field.

Clerical and Sales

Clerk, General
Administrative Clerk
Secretary
Clerk-Typist
Sales Agent, Insurance

Clerk General and Administrative Clerk showed a decrease in the number of hard-to-fill job openings for this quarter. This is the first change in the number of hard-to-fill job openings for Administrative Clerk since the June quarter of 1978, and for Clerk General since the March quarter of 1979.

Secretary, Clerk-Typist, and Sales Agent Insurance remain hard-to-fill job openings. Clerk General, Administrative Clerk, Secretary and Clerk-Typist hard-to-fill job openings usually require training or experience, or both. Sales Agent, Insurance, job openings are hard-to-fill due to the highly competitive work, the irregular working hours, and the unattractive job image.

Service Occupations

Kitchen Helper
Nurse Aide
Waiter/Waitress Informal
Cook
Security Guard

A decrease in the number of hard-to-fill job openings for Kitchen Helper and Nurse Aide is the change in this occupational category for this September's quarter. Kitchen Helper hard-to-fill job openings have not changed since the June 1978 quarter. Nurse Aide hard-to-fill job openings increased for the December 1977 quarter, increased again for the June 1979 quarter, and remained the same until this September's quarter.

The occupations in this category are hard-to-fill, generally, because of their low pay and irregular working hours. Waiter/Waitress Informal also involves public contact; and Nurse Aide involves job pressures that are unique to certain occupations in the health field.

Machine Trades

Machinist
Automobile Mechanic

The change in this category is the decrease in the number of job openings for Machinist and Automobile Mechanic. Machinist unfilled job openings had been the same since the September 1978 quarter. Automobile Mechanic unfilled job openings also decreased the first quarter of 1980. However, this was the first change for Automobile Mechanic since the December 1977 quarter.

Machinist job openings usually require training, or experience, or both. The length of training discourages some potential trainees. Also, the sometimes small wage difference between some skilled and unskilled jobs discourages some trainees. Automobile Mechanic job openings require either technical school training, or experience, or both.

Structural Work

Arc Welder
Construction Worker

Arc Welder and Construction Workers hard-to-fill job openings decreased this quarter. Construction Worker hard-to-fill job openings are usually seasonal, and most of these job openings are not the high paying union construction worker job openings. Arc Welder job openings require either training, or experience, or both.

Miscellaneous Occupations

Tractor-Trailer Truck Driver
Material Handler

Tractor-Trailer Truck Driver hard-to-fill job openings decreased this quarter, while Material Handler hard-to-fill job openings remained the same.

Material Handler hard-to-fill job openings are, generally, undesirable, have irregular hours, and the pay is usually low.

Tractor-Trailer Truck Driver hard-to-fill job openings started to increase during 1978, and remained high during 1979. However, the first quarter of 1980 showed a decrease in these job openings, as did this September's quarter.

These hard-to-fill job openings require either training or experience, or both. Also, irregular working hours and considerable "away from home" travel are usually required.

POVERTY LEVEL POPULATION OF WISCONSIN, 1980

	Poverty Level	14+ Population	% Poverty Level
Male	129,000	1,743,000	7.4%
Female	200,000	1,944,000	10.3%
Total	329,000	3,687,000	8.9%

	At or Below 70% LLSIL*	14+ Population	% At or Below LLSIL
Male	140,000	1,743,000	8.0%
Female	208,000	1,944,000	10.7%
Total	348,000	3,687,000	9.4%

84.9% of 14 years and older population are under 65 years of age. Applying that to income levels is risky because the elderly, on fixed incomes, sustain more than their share of poverty. The errors however, are probably not of great magnitude.

	At or Below 70% LLSIL	14-65 Population	% At or Below LLSIL
Male	118,860	1,538,000	7.7%
Female	176,590	1,650,000	10.7%
Total	295,450	3,188,000	9.3%

The number of poverty level population and near poverty level population of Wisconsin are estimated by the Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations of the University of Michigan and Wayne State University. The data are prepared for CETA eligibility estimates under contract with the U.S. Department of Labor.

*Lower Living Standard Income Level

RATIO OF LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYMENT TO TOTAL
UNEMPLOYMENT 1979 - U.S. DATA
(derived from Employment and Training
Report of the President, 1980 Table A-30)

	U.S. Unempl., 15+ weeks	U.S. Total Unempl.	% Long-term
Total	1202	5963	20.2%
Male	695	3017	23.0%
Female	508	2946	17.2%
16-19	172	1526	11.3%
20-24	251	1378	18.2%
25-44	489	2075	23.6%
45-64	262	882	29.7%
65+	30	108	27.8%
White	876	4580	19.1%
Black & Other	326	1383	23.6%

NATIONAL RATES OF LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYMENT APPLIED
TO PROJECTED WISCONSIN UNEMPLOYMENT

	Percent Long-term 1/ Unemployment, U.S.	Projected Wisconsin 2/ Unemployment, 1982	Wisconsin Long term 3/ Unempl. X 3
Total	20.2%	149,640	90,681
Male	23.0%	71,965	49,656
Female	17.2%	77,674	40,080
16-19 yr. old	11.3%	45,856	15,546
20-21	18.2%	12,223	6,675
22-44	23.6%	68,356	48,396
45-54	29.7%	10,084	8,985
55 and older	29.7%	13,122	11,691
White	19.1%	134,177	76,884
Non-white	23.6%	15,464	10,950

1/ Long-term unemployment refers to 15 or more consecutive weeks of unemployment. The percentages are of total unemployed within each sex, age, and racial group, and are derived from the "Employment and Training Report of the President, 1980," Table A 30.

2/ Wisconsin unemployment figures are projected for 1982 in the Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory Projections for Wisconsin.

3/ The result of applying the national rates to Wisconsin unemployment is multiplied by 3 to include those who accumulate 15 weeks of unemployment in 2 or more spells, rather than in consecutive weeks.

CETA PRIME SPONSOR AREAS

APPENDIX

1982 PROJECTIONS FOR WISCONSIN POPULATION, LABOR FORCE, AND UNEMPLOYMENT
(from Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory)

	Age	White Males	White Females	Black Males	Black Females	Other Males	Other Females	Total
POPULATION	14-19	278,847	270,655	9,859	10,726	1,937	2,102	574,127
	20-21	77,986	78,471	3,605	3,806	832	879	165,579
	22-44	764,621	745,199	25,357	28,964	5,680	6,004	1,575,826
	45-54	231,217	237,809	5,766	7,126	1,157	1,546	484,622
	55-64	208,887	232,550	3,633	4,335	852	983	451,241
LABOR FORCE	16-19	142,458	147,552	3,857	4,606	631	936	300,040
	20-21	70,371	65,958	2,833	3,118	542	639	143,461
	22-44	740,247	589,190	23,645	24,744	4,846	3,815	1,386,487
	45-54	190,473	133,412	4,068	3,753	815	633	333,153
	55-64	190,472	133,412	4,067	3,754	814	633	333,154

		White Males	White Females	Nonwhite Males	Nonwhite Females	Total
UNEMPLOYMENT	16-19	18,470	23,627	1,519	2,044	45,856
	20-21	5,257	5,149	806	1,011	12,223
	22-44	28,737	31,532	4,334	3,752	68,356
	45-54	4,975	4,259	482	368	10,084
	55-64	4,976	4,259	482	367	10,083

WISCONSIN POPULATION AND PROJECTIONS, 1978
WIS. DEPT. OF ADMIN. DEMOGRAPHIC SERVICES CENTER

Male	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000
16-19*	174,642	188,460	184,310	154,917	137,517	143,265	167,246
20-24	158,230	209,502	225,312	220,349	185,211	164,410	171,279
25-34	251,134	297,698	373,460	442,301	453,617	413,181	356,076
35-44	232,994	227,907	255,721	302,899	380,294	449,759	460,969
45-54	232,447	235,256	225,209	220,579	247,768	293,446	368,757
55-64	195,464	203,080	208,088	210,421	201,213	197,432	222,174
65+	205,460	214,644	229,978	242,642	253,026	259,102	255,411
Female							
16-19*	172,100	188,572	185,850	155,658	137,739	143,554	167,592
20-24	179,029	216,198	236,590	233,177	195,297	172,818	180,114
25-34	255,609	315,773	391,744	449,852	466,879	426,059	365,983
35-44	237,500	233,448	259,827	320,648	397,989	456,862	473,977
45-54	243,797	244,286	233,318	229,369	256,005	315,277	391,241
55-64	209,204	223,932	232,215	232,670	222,159	218,533	243,509
65+	265,161	295,256	331,400	364,227	390,826	407,105	409,485
Total (to cross check)							
16-19*	346,742	377,032	370,161	310,575	275,257	286,818	334,838
20-24	337,259	425,700	461,902	453,526	380,508	337,228	351,393
25-34	470,494	461,355	515,548	623,547	778,283	906,621	934,946
35-44	476,244	479,542	458,527	449,948	503,173	608,723	759,998
45-54	404,668	427,012	440,303	443,091	423,372	415,985	465,683
55-64	470,621	509,900	561,378	606,869	643,852	666,207	664,896
65+	506,743	613,471	765,204	892,153	920,496	839,248	722,059

*80% of population age 15-19

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES, MALE
BY AGE GROUP, U.S. AND WIS., 1950-1979
PLUS PROJECTIONS

YEAR	16-19		20-24		25-34		35-44		45-54		55-64		65+	
	US	WIS	US	WIS	US	WIS	US	WIS	US	WIS	US	WI	US	WIS
1950	65.6	54.2	87.9	84.2	96.0	94.0	97.6	96.1	95.8	93.9	86.9	86.2	45.8	42.7
1951	64.9		88.4		69.9		97.5		95.9		87.2		44.9	
1952	63.2		88.1		97.5		97.8		96.2		87.5		42.6	
1953	62.8		87.7		97.4		98.2		96.5		87.9		41.6	
1954	60.6		87.0		97.3		98.1		96.5		88.7		40.5	
1955	61.3		86.8		97.6		98.1		96.5		87.9		39.6	
1956	62.4		87.8		97.3		97.9		96.5		88.5		40.0	
1957	61.3		87.0		97.1		97.9		96.3		87.5		37.5	
1958	58.9		86.9		97.1		97.9		96.3		87.8		35.6	
1959	58.7		88.8		97.4		98.9		96.0		87.4		34.2	
1960	58.5	54.1	88.1	80.0	97.5	95.3	97.7	96.5	95.7	95.2	86.8	87.2	33.1	30.1
1961	57.0		87.8		97.5		97.6		95.6		87.3		31.7	
1962	56.5		86.9		97.2		97.6		95.6		86.2		30.3	
1963	56.1		86.1		97.1		97.5		95.7		86.2		28.4	
1964	55.1		86.1		97.3		97.3		95.7		85.6		28.0	
1965	56.0		85.5		97.3		97.3		95.6		84.6		27.9	
1966	56.9		85.1		97.3		97.2		95.3		84.5		27.5	
1967	57.1		84.4		97.2		97.3		95.2		84.4		27.1	
1968	56.7		82.8		96.9		97.1		94.9		84.3		27.3	
1969	57.4		82.8		96.7		96.9		94.6		83.4		27.2	
1970	57.8	51.4	83.3	80.0	96.4	95.3	96.9	96.4	94.2	94.7	83.0	84.0	26.8	25.2
1971	57.8		83.0		96.0		96.5		93.9		82.2		25.5	
1972	60.1		83.9		95.7		96.4		93.2		80.5		24.4	
1973	61.6		85.3		95.7		96.2		93.0		78.3		22.8	
1974	62.7		86.0		95.9		96.0		92.2		77.4		22.4	
1975	61.2		84.6		95.3		95.6		92.1		75.8		21.7	
1976	61.5		85.2		95.3		95.4		91.6		74.5		20.3	
1977	63.1		85.7		95.4		95.7		91.2		74.0		20.1	
1978	63.9		86.0		95.4		95.7		91.3		73.5		20.5	
1979	63.4		86.6		95.4		95.8		91.4		73.0		20.0	

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE, FEMALE
BY AGE GROUP, U.S. [2] AND WIS., 1950-1979
PLUS PROJECTIONS

YEAR	16-19[1]		20-24		25-34		35-44		45-54		55-64		65+	
	US	WIS	US	WIS	US	WIS	US	WIS	US	WIS	US	WIS	US	WIS
1950	43.7	37.3	46.0	47.4	34.0	30.2	39.1	33.9	37.9	32.3	27.0	23.2	9.7	8.0
1951	44.9		46.5		35.4		39.8		39.6		27.6		8.9	
1952	44.0		44.7		35.4		40.4		40.1		28.7		9.1	
1953	43.1		44.3		34.0		41.3		40.4		29.1		10.1	
1954	42.4		45.1		34.4		41.2		41.1		30.1		9.3	
1955	42.7		45.9		34.9		41.6		43.8		32.5		10.6	
1956	44.4		46.3		35.4		43.1		45.5		34.9		10.8	
1957	43.6		45.9		35.6		43.3		46.5		34.5		10.5	
1958	42.3		46.3		35.6		43.4		47.8		35.2		10.3	
1959	40.8		45.1		35.3		43.3		49.0		36.6		10.2	
1960	42.4	38.6	46.1	45.9	36.0	32.5	43.4	40.7	49.8	46.9	37.2	35.6	10.8	10.8
1961	42.9		47.0		36.4		43.8		50.1		37.9		10.7	
1962	42.6		47.3		36.3		44.1		50.0		38.7		9.9	
1963	41.6		47.5		37.1		44.9		50.6		39.7		9.6	
1964	40.3		49.4		37.2		45.0		51.4		40.2		10.1	
1965	41.1		49.9		38.5		46.1		50.9		41.1		10.0	
1966	44.2		51.4		39.8		46.9		51.7		41.8		9.6	
1967	44.3		53.3		41.9		48.1		51.8		41.8		9.6	
1968	44.4		54.5		42.6		48.9		52.3		42.4		9.6	
1969	45.5		56.7		43.7		49.9		53.8		43.1		9.9	
1970	46.0	41.9	57.7	59.6	45.0	44.2	51.1	50.7	54.4	54.3	43.0	44.6	9.7	10.6
1971	45.5		57.7		45.5		51.6		54.3		42.9		9.5	
1972	47.8		59.0		47.6		52.0		53.9		42.1		9.3	
1973	49.5		61.1		50.1		53.3		53.7		41.1		8.9	
1974	50.8		63.0		52.4		54.7		54.6		40.7		8.2	
1975	50.8		64.1		54.6		55.8		54.6		41.0		8.3	
1976	51.6		65.0		57.1		57.8		55.0		41.1		8.2	
1977	53.1		66.5		59.5		59.6		55.8		41.0		8.1	
1978	55.2		68.3		62.1		61.6		57.1		41.4		8.4	
1979	55.8		69.1		63.8		63.6		58.4		41.9		8.3	

(1) U.S. Census, population age 15 assumed to be 20% of age 15-19.

(2) ETA Report of the President 1980.

Statewide Unfilled Job Openings

DOT OCCUPATIONS	March 78	June 78	Sept 78	Dec 78	March 79	June 79	Sept 79	Dec 79	March 80	June 80	Sept 80
Electrical Engineer	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30
Drafter, Electrical	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electrical Tech.	-	-	-	-	-	10-30	10-30	10-30	-	-	-
Electronics Tech.	-	-	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	-	-
Civil Engineer	-	-	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	-	-	-	-	-
Mechanical Engineer	31-60	31-60	31-60	31-60	31-60	31-60	31-60	31-60	31-60	31-60	31-60
Mechanical Eng. Tech.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drafter, Mechanical	31-60	31-60	31-60	31-60	31-60	31-60	31-60	31-60	31-60	31-60	10-30
Chemical Engineer	10-30	-	-	-	-	10-30	-	-	-	-	-
Industrial Engineer	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	-	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	-
Systems Analyst, Electronic Data Processing	-	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30
Programmer, Business	10-30	31-60	31-60	31-60	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30
Chemist	-	-	-	-	-	-	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	-
Laboratory Tester	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10-30	10-30
Nurse, General Duty	31-60	31-60	31-60	31-60	31-60	31-60	61-100	61-100	31-60	31-60	31-60
Nurse, Licensed Prac.	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	31-60	31-60	31-60	31-60	31-60
Physical Therapist	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accountant	10-30	10-30	10-30	-	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30
Manager Sales	-	-	10-30	10-30	10-30	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mgr., Fast Food Store	-	-	-	-	10-30	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mgr., Food Service	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30
Manager Trainee	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30
Manager, Retail Store	-	-	-	-	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	
Case Worker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Legal Secretary	-	-	-	-	-	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30
Secretary	31-60	61-100	61-100	31-60	31-60	61-100	61-100	61-100	31-60	31-60	31-60
Stenographer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typist	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	-
Digital Computer Opr.	-	-	-	-	-	10-30	-	-	-	-	-
Clerk Typist	61-100	31-60	61-100	61-100	61-100	61-100	61-100	61-100	31-60	31-60	31-60
Clerk, General	-	10-30	10-30	10-30	31-60	31-60	31-60	31-60	31-60	31-60	10-30
Bookkeeper	10-30	10-30	10-30	-	-	-	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30
Teller	-	-	-	-	-	-	10-30	-	-	-	-
Cashier-Checker	-	-	-		-	-	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	-
Keypunch Operator	10-30	10-30	31-60	31-60	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30
Administrative Clerk	10-30	31-60	31-60	31-60	31-60	31-60	31-60	31-60	31-60	31-60	10-30
Receptionist	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10-30	-	-
Accounting Clerk	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	-	-
Telephone Operator	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Statewide Unfilled Job Openings

DOT OCCUPATIONS	March 78	June 78	Sept 78	Dec 78	March 79	June 79	Sept 79	Dec 79	March 80	June 80	Sept 80
Stock Clerk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credit Clerk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Life Underwriter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sales Agent, Insurance	100+	61-100	61-100	61-100	61-100	61-100	61-100	61-100	61-100	61-100	61-100
Sales Agent, Bus. Serv.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sales Rep., Chem. & Drugs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sales Rep., Advertising	-	10-30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sales Rep., Office Mach.	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	-	-	-	-	10-30
Sales Rep., Jewel and Optical Goods	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sales Rep., Gen.	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sales Rep., House-to-House	10-30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salesperson, Gen. Merch.	10-30	-	-	-	-	-	31-60	31-60	10-30	10-30	-
Sales Clerk	-	-	-	-	-	-	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30
Driver, Sales Route	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Telephone Solicitor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Housekeeper, Home	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Houseworker, General	-	10-30	10-30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Child Monitor	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	-	10-30	-	10-30			
Companion	-	-	-	-	-	-	10-30	10-30	10-30	-	-
Bus Person	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Child Monitor	-	-	-	-	-	10-30	-	-	10-30	10-30	-
Counter Attendant, Lunchroom/Coffee Shop	-	-	-	-	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	
Waiter/Waitress, Inf.	100+	100+	100+	100+	61-100	61-100	61-100	61-100	61-100	61-100	61-100
Waiter/Waitress, Formal	-	-	-	-	-	-	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30
Bartender	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	31-60	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30
Cook	31-60	31-60	31-60	31-60	31-60	31-60	31-60	31-60	31-60	31-60	31-60
Cook, Short Order	31-60	31-60	31-60	31-60	10-30	31-60	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30
Cook, Restaurant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kitchen Helper	10-30	31-60	31-60	31-60	31-60	31-60	31-60	31-60	31-60	31-60	10-30
Cleaner, Housekeeping	-	-	-	-	10-30	10-30	10-30	-	10-30	-	-
Maid	-	-	-	10-30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cosmetologist	-	-	-	-	-	-	10-30	-	-	-	-
Nurse Aide	31-60	31-60	31-60	31-60	31-60	61-100	61-100	61-100	61-100	61-100	31-60
Correction Officer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Attendant, Chldrn. Inst.	-	-	-	-	-	-	10-30	-	-	-	-
Guard, Security	10-30	31-60	31-60	31-60	31-60	31-60	31-60	31-60	31-60	10-30	10-30
Police Officer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Statewide Unfilled Job Openings

DOT OCCUPATIONS	March 78	June 78	Sept 78	Dec 78	March 79	June 79	Sept 79	Dec 79	March 80	June 80	Sept 80
Cleaner, Comm. or Inst.	-	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30
Janitor	-	10-30	10-30	10-30	-	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	-	-
Farm Worker, Dairy	10-30	10-30	10-30	31-60	31-60	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30
Farm Worker, General	-	-	-	-	-	10-30	-	-	-	-	-
Production Helper	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dairy Couple	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tree Cutter	-	10-30	10-30	10-30	-	10-30	-	-	-	-	-
Molder	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machine Molder	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foundry Laborer, Core Room	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foundry Worker	-	-	-	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	-	-	-	-
Screen-Tender Helper	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laborer, General	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinist	10-30	10-30	31-60	31-60	31-60	31-60	31-60	31-60	31-60	31-60	10-30
Machinist Apprentice	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Maintenance Machinist	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Machine Set-Up Operator	10-30	10-30	10-30	-	-	-	-	-			
Tool and Die Maker	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	31-60	31-60	31-60	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30
Grinder Operator, Internal Tool	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Engine Lathe Set-Up Operator, Tool	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Screw Machine Set-Up Operator, Multiple-Spindle Jobbing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turret Lathe Set-Up Operator, Tool	-	-	-	10-30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turret Lathe Set-Up Operator	-	-	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	-	-	-
Screw Machine Set-Up Operator, Production	-	10-30	10-30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lathe Opr., Production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Milling Machine Set-Up Operator	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drill Press Set-Up Opr., Multiple-Spindle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Boring Machine Operator	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Statewide Unfilled Job Openings

DOT OCCUPATIONS	March 78	June 78	Sept 78	Dec 78	March 79	June 79	Sept 79	Dec 79	March 80	June 80	Sept 80
Drill Press Operator, Production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Engine Lathe Set-Up Operator	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laborer, General	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production Mach. Tender	-	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	-
Punch Press Operator	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machine Operator	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machine Helper	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Auto Mechanic	61-100	61-100	100+	61-100	61-100	61-100	61-100	61-100	31-60	31-60	10-30
Mechanic, Industrial Truck	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Auto Service Mechanic	10-30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diesel Mechanic	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	-
Office Mach. Servicer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machine Repairer, Maint.	-	-	-	-	-	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	-	-
Maintenance Mechanic	10-30	10-30	31-60	31-60	31-60	31-60	31-60	31-60	31-60	10-30	10-30
Millwright	10-30	10-30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offset Press Operator	-	-	-	10-30	10-30	-	10-30	-	-	-	-
Assembler, Small Parts	-	-	-	-	-	10-30	-	10-30	10-30	-	-
Television and Radio Repairer	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	-	-
Electronics Assembler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assembler, Electrical Accessories	-	-	10-30	10-30	10-30	-	-	-	10-30	10-30	-
Grinder	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assembler, Small Parts	-	-	-	-	-	-	10-30	-	-	-	-
Assembler, Production	-	-	-	-	-	-	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	-
Assembler, Small Products	-	10-30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sewing Mach. Operator	-	-	-	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30
Sewing Mach. Operator, All Around	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sewing Mach. Operator, Regular Equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grinder-Chipper	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sheet Metal Worker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ship Fitter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assembler, Automobile	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Statewide Unfilled Job Openings

DOT OCCUPATIONS	March 78	June 78	Sept 78	Dec 78	March 79	June 79	Sept 79	Dec 79	March 80	June 80	Sept 80
Automobile Body Repairer	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	
Automobile Body Repairer Apprentice	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Layout Worker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Welder, Arc	10-30	31-60	31-60	31-60	31-60	61-100	61-100	31-60	31-60	10-30	
Welder, Combination	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10-30	10-30	-	-
Flame Cutter, Hand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Welder Fitter	-	-	-	-	10-30	10-30	10-30	-	-	-	-
Electrician	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	-	-
Assembler, Electrical	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electronics Mechanic	-	-	-	-	10-30	10-30	-	-	-	-	-
Electrical Repairer	-	-	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	
Cement Mason	-	-	10-30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Painter	-	-	-	-	-	-	10-30	10-30	10-30	-	-
Plumber	10-30	10-30	10-30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Roofer	-	-	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	-	-
Carpenter	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	-
Construction Wkr. 1	-	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	31-60	31-60	10-30	31-60	10-30
Construction Wkr. 2	-	-	-	10-30	-	10-30	10-30	-	10-30	10-30	-
Maintenance Repairer, Factory or Mill	-	10-30	10-30	-	-	-	10-30	-	-	-	-
Maintenance Repairer, Building	-	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	-
Tractor-Trailer Truck Driver	10-30	10-30	31-60	31-60	10-30	31-60	31-60	31-60	10-30	10-30	-
Truck Driver, Heavy	-	-	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30			
Truck Driver, Light	-	-	10-30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taxi Driver	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Auto Service Station Attendant	-	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	-	-
Cleaner	-	-	-	-	10-30	10-30	10-30	-	-	-	-
Laborer, Stores	-	-	-	-	-	-	10-30	10-30	-	-	-
Material Handler	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	31-60	61-100	61-100	31-60	31-60	31-60
Packager, Hand	-	-	-	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	10-30	-
Laborer, Salvage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

HARD-TO-FILL JOB OPENINGS

	Unfilled Openings	% Hard-To-Fill
Professional, Technical and Managerial		
Electrical Engineer	10-30	60-79
Mechanical Engineer	31-60	60-79
Drafter, Mechanical	10-30	60-79
Systems Analyst, Electronic Data Processing	10-30	60-79
Programer, Business	10-30	60-79
Laboratory Tester	10-30	80-100
Nurse, General Duty	31-60	60-79
Nurse, Licensed Practical	31-60	60-79
Accountant	10-30	60-79
Manager, Food Service	10-30	40-59
Management Trainee	10-30	80-100
Clerical and Sales		
Legal Secretary	10-30	60-79
Secretary	31-60	60-79
Clerk-Typist	31-60	60-79
Keypunch Operator	10-30	60-79
Clerk, General	10-30	60-79
Bookkeeper I	10-30	80-100
Administrative Clerk	10-30	60-79
Sales Agent, Insurance	61-100	80-100
Sales Representative, Office Machines	10-30	80-100
Sales Clerk	10-30	80-100
Service		
Waiter/Waitress, Formal	10-30	60-79
Waiter/Waitress, Informal	61-100	60-79
Bartender	10-30	60-79
Cook	31-60	60-79
Cook, Short Order I	10-30	60-79
Kitchen Helper	10-30	60-79
Nurse Aide	31-60	60-79
Guard, Security	10-30	40-59
Cleaner, Commerical or Institutional	10-30	60-79

	Unfilled Openings	% Hard-To-Fill
Farming, Fishing, Forestry		
Farmworker, Dairy	10-30	80-100
Processing		
Machine Trades		
Machinist	10-30	60-79
Tool-and-Die Maker	10-30	60-79
Automobile Mechanic	10-30	60-79
Maintenance Mechanic	10-30	60-79
Bench Work		
Sewing-Machine Operator	10-30	60-79
Structural Work		
Construction Worker I	10-30	40-59
Miscellaneous Work		
Material Handler	31-60	80-100